



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

October 2, 2000
MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Addendum to the "Revised Residue Chemistry Chapter for the Oxamyl RED Document" (D267628) and to "Oxamyl. The Third Revised HED Chapter of the Oxamyl RED" (D269031). DP Barcode D269395.

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SUMMARY:

This memo addends both the "Revised Residue Chemistry Chapter for the Oxamyl RED Document" (J. Punzi memo; D267628) and "Oxamyl. The Third Revised HED Chapter of the RED Document" (C. Jarvis memo; D269031).

Following the oxamyl closure call on September 28, 2000, between Agency scientists, DuPont, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and other interested stakeholders, the Agency has added the following language to the "Tolerance Reassessment Summary" section of the Residue Chemistry RED, under the sub-heading "Tolerances Listed Under 40 CFR §180.303":

A crop group tolerance for Crop Subgroup 1-C (Tuberous and Corm Vegetables) could be established if desired by the registrant. A crop group tolerance for all Crop Group 1

commodities would require field trial data for radish and sugar beet. Additional dietary exposure estimates would not be necessary for the addition of Crop Subgroup 1-C commodities as oxamyl exposure and commodity consumption is expected to be minimal. However, if data are submitted and support establishment of a Crop Group 1 tolerance, then dietary exposure estimates will be recalculated since the present exposure estimates will likely be underestimated.

In addition, in Table C of the Residue Chemistry chapter, “Tolerance Reassessment Summary for Oxamyl,” under the commodity “Root Crop Vegetables,” the comment should be revised to read “Available data (reflecting a 14-day PHI) support tolerance increase [Onion, dry bulb and garlic].”

The eighth paragraph of the “Dietary Exposure” section of the HED risk assessment chapter (Section 4.2) contains the following language:

A tolerance was originally established for the crop group “root crop vegetables” at 0.1 ppm; however, this tolerance will be revoked concomitant with establishment of individual tolerances for ginger, dry bulb onions, sweet potatoes, and yams. If the registrant or other interested party desires tolerances on any commodities for crop group 1, subgroup 1C or 1D, no additional field trial data would be required. A tolerance for cotton gin byproducts will be determined when magnitude of the residue data are received by the Agency.

The language should be revised to read as follows:

A tolerance was originally established for the crop group “root crop vegetables” at 0.1 ppm; however, this tolerance will be revoked concomitant with establishment of individual tolerances for carrots, ginger, dry bulb onions, garlic, sweet potatoes, and yams. A crop group tolerance for Crop Subgroup 1C (Tuberous and Corm Vegetables) could be established if desired by the registrant. A crop group tolerance for all Crop Group 1 commodities would require field trial data for radish and sugar beet. Additional dietary exposure estimates would not be necessary for the addition of Crop Subgroup 1C commodities as oxamyl exposure and commodity consumption is expected to be minimal. If, however, data are submitted and support establishment of a Crop Group 1 tolerance, then dietary exposure estimates will be recalculated since the present estimates will likely be underestimated.